

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 2000-162659

(43)Date of publication of application : 16.06.2000

(51)Int.Cl. G03B 5/00

(21)Application number : 10-337033

(71)Applicant : OLYMPUS OPTICAL CO LTD

(22)Date of filing : 27.11.1998

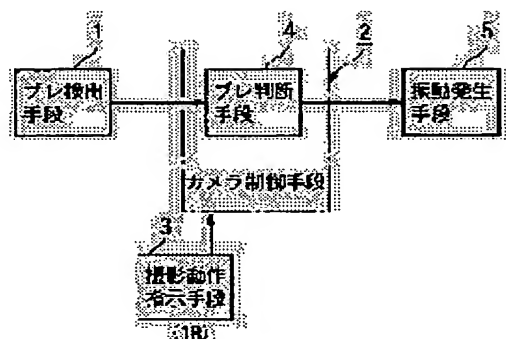
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(54) CAMERA WITH CAMERA SHAKE PREVENTIVE FUNCTION

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To realize a camera shake preventing camera, capable of softening the vibration of camera shake at photographing by a control system, having comparatively simple structure.

SOLUTION: This camera shake preventing camera is equipped with a shake detection means 1 for detecting the vibration of the camera shake occurring in the camera, a photographing operation designating means 3 designating the photographing operation of the camera, a camera shake determining means 4 for determining whether or not to cancel the shake based on the detected result by the means 1, and a vibration generation means 5 for generating specified vibration in a direction where the vibration of the camera shake occurring in the camera is cancelled, based on the determination by the means 4. The means 5 is controlled so as to generate prescribed vibrations in a specified period designated from the means 3.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]A Bure detection means to detect blurring vibration generated to a camera, and a photographing operation directing means which directs photographing operation of the above-mentioned camera, The Bure decision means which judges whether it is necessary to make this Bure offset based on a detection result of the above-mentioned Bure detection means, A blurring prevention camera, wherein it provides a vibration generating means which generates a predetermined vibration in the direction which offsets blurring vibration generated to this camera based on judgment of the above-mentioned Bure decision means and the above-mentioned vibration generating means performs a predetermined vibration generation during a prescribed period directed from the above-mentioned photographing operation directing means.

[Claim 2]A Bure detection means to detect blurring vibration generated to a camera, and a vibration generating means which generates vibration in the direction which negates blurring vibration generated to a camera, A blurring prevention camera, wherein it provides a photography preparation directing means which directs photography preparation of a camera, and a photographing-start-instruction means to direct photographing operation and the above-mentioned vibration generating means performs a vibration generation based on an output of the above-mentioned Bure detection means.

[Claim 3]The blurring prevention camera according to claim 2 characterized by performing a vibration generation by the above-mentioned vibration generating means after prescribed operation for photography preparation is performed, when a photography preparation indication signal of a camera is inputted into the above-mentioned photographing operation directing means and the above-mentioned preparation indication signal is inputted into it.

[Claim 4]The blurring prevention camera according to claim 2 characterized by performing a vibration generation by the above-mentioned vibration generating means after prescribed operation for a photographing start is carried out to it, when a photographing-start-instruction signal of a camera is inputted into the above-mentioned photographing operation directing means.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]It is related with the camera which prevents blurring generated at the time of photography.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]The measure is demanded, so that the adverse effect of the blurring becomes large and the influence of blurring becomes larger [the way in looking-far photography] than the case of wide angle photographing various functions and a lightweight type camera including the latest looking far, also when shutter speed is generally slow. Two methods are mainly one of those which are conventionally considered as the measure. That is, the 1st method is what is called a "passive system", blurring is detected, there is a method with which blurring detects small timing relatively and starts exposure, and this is for example, a U.S. Pat. No. 5,150,150 item and a method proposed by JP,10-48681,A. Blurring is detected, it is carrying out the eccentric drive of some optical systems (lean a lens to an optic axis or move) so that "image Bure" generated by Bure of a camera may be offset, and the 2nd method is what is called an "active system", and there is a method changed into the state where there is not Bure substantially.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]However, since it waits for the small timing of blurring in the 1st method of the above and exposure is started, In the state where blurring does not become forever small, what is called a "release time lag" occurs greatly, and has a theoretic problem of this 1st method itself of missing photographing timing. Although a blurring state is detected by BURESENSA and the drive of an optical system is continued in part in the 2nd method of the above based on this sensor output, In order to secure the so-called accuracy of the "Bure amendment", the highly efficient central processing unit which can perform follow-up control in a high speed and real time, and an actuator and a feedback system are needed, and a metaphor becomes a factor which a camera body is expensive and is enlarged.

[0004]Then, the purpose of this invention is to realize the blurring prevention camera which can ease the blurring vibration at the time of photography according to the control system of a comparatively simple structure that the advantage of both a "passive system" and an "active system" should be used.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem]This invention has provided the following means, in order to solve an aforementioned problem and to attain the purpose in view of the above-mentioned actual condition. For example, a Bure detection means to detect blurring vibration generated to a camera according to the 1st invention, A photographing operation directing means which directs photographing operation of a camera, and the Bure decision means which judges whether it is necessary to make this Bure offset based on a detection result of the Bure detection means, Having a vibration generating means which generates a predetermined vibration in the direction which offsets blurring vibration generated to this camera based on judgment of this Bure decision means, the above-mentioned vibration generating means proposes a blurring prevention camera which performs a predetermined vibration generation during a prescribed period directed from the above-mentioned photographing operation directing means.

[0006]A Bure detection means to detect blurring vibration generated to a camera according to the 2nd invention, A vibration generating means which generates vibration in the direction which negates blurring vibration generated to a camera, Having a photography preparation directing

means which directs photography preparation of a camera, and a photographing-start-instruction means to direct photographing operation, the above-mentioned vibration generating means proposes a blurring prevention camera which performs a vibration generation based on an output of the above-mentioned Bure detection means. According to the 3rd invention, a photography preparation indication signal (1R signal) of a camera is inputted into the above-mentioned photographing operation directing means, When the above-mentioned preparation indication signal is inputted, after prescribed operation for photography preparation is performed, a blurring prevention camera of a statement is proposed to the 2nd invention that a vibration generation by the above-mentioned vibration generating means is performed. Furthermore, according to the 4th invention, when a photographing-start-instruction signal (2R signal) of a camera is inputted into the above-mentioned photographing operation directing means, after prescribed operation for a photographing start is performed, a blurring prevention camera of a statement is proposed to the 2nd invention that a vibration generation by the above-mentioned vibration generating means is performed.

[0007]

[Embodiment of the Invention]The fundamental outline of the camera of this invention is explained first. The block diagram shows the basic constitution of the Bure preventive mechanism in the camera common to the example of an embodiment concerning this invention to drawing 1. Namely, a Bure detection means 1 by which the Bure preventive mechanism of this camera detects blurring generated to the camera, The camera control means 2 included the Bure decision means 4 which judges the necessity of inputting the detection information from this Bure detection means 1, and offsetting that Bure's grade, a direction, and this Bure, The photographing operation directing means 3 which can carry out instructing operation so that photographing operation and operation concerning this may be performed based on operation of the photography person of the camera concerned, Based on judgment of the Bure decision means 4 in the camera control means 2, it has a direction which negates the Bure, and the vibration generating means 5 which generates vibration of a size as a fundamental component.

[0008]The basic motion of the blurring prevention camera of this invention is as following about. That is, the Bure detection means 1 detects blurring vibration generated to the camera. The photographing operation directing means 3 is a thing for a photography person to direct the photographing operation of this camera. It is mainly judged whether the Bure decision means 4 needs to make this Bure offset based on the detection result of the Bure detection means 1. And the vibration generating means 5 generates a predetermined vibration in the direction which offsets blurring vibration generated to this camera based on judgment of this Bure decision means 4. This vibration generating means 5 is controlled to perform this predetermined vibration generation during the prescribed period directed from the photographing operation directing means 3.

[0009]The Bure detection means 1 detects blurring vibration generated to the camera about a predetermined axis, and comprises a one-dimensional sensor which inputs the information into the Bure decision means 1 within the camera control means 2. This is a design matter although it is desirable to have a sensor group detectable in three dimensions [it is desirable and] at three pieces as for an accuracy top. The control program which is not illustrated is contained besides the Bure decision means 4 which has a program which performs processing about Bure, and the camera control means 2 is supervising this Bure.

[0010]The photographing operation directing means 3 is a shutter mechanism containing for example, a shutter button, and performs instructing operation which can perform a series of operations which result in photography. And a photography person's operator guidance is detected and it directs to perform predetermined photographing operation (ranging, light measurement, etc. accompanying 1RSW) to the camera control means 2. On the other hand, the Bure decision means 4 within the camera control means 2, According to the predetermined algorithm mentioned later, that Bure is analyzed based on the Bure information inputted from the Bure detection means 1, and it is ordered how to generate the vibration for offsetting this Bure (namely, a size or speed, a direction, etc.) to the vibration generating means 5. And this vibration generating means 5 drives predetermined vibration sources (for example, an actuator, a motor, etc.) according to those instructions.

[0011]Two or more these Bure detection means 1 are formed in order to detect blurring vibration of the direction of plurality generated in a camera body. In detail, when the output signal of a Bure detection means 1 by which it has been arranged at two places and distributed over two or more places is analyzed by the camera body by the Bure decision means 4 and the

Bure detection means 1 changes into a predetermined state (for example, weak to such an extent that photography is not influenced), control which permits and directs an exposure start is performed. On the other hand, although the vibration generating means 5 generates vibration of the direction of plurality corresponding to the formed Bure detection means 1, the photographing instruction operation by the photographing operation directing means 3 is interlocked with, for example, vibration generated in the vibration generating means 5 at this time is performed once.

[0012]It explains in full detail about the camera of this invention, referring to the drawing which illustrates two or more embodiments and is related hereafter.

(The example of a 1st embodiment) The Bure preventive mechanism of the camera concerning the example of a 1st embodiment of this invention detects Bure in two dimensions, and has the Bure preventive mechanism of the method which offsets this Bure in two dimensions. In drawing 2, the composition of the Bure preventive mechanism of the example of a 1st embodiment concerning this invention is illustrated with the block diagram. The Bure preventive mechanism of this camera possesses the following components other than the fundamental component (namely, the Bure detection means 1, the Bure decision means 4, the camera control means 2 including this Bure decision means 4, and the vibration generating means 5) mentioned above like a graphic display. Namely, the actuator control means 8 for controlling the connection ** actuator 13 to the Bure decision means 4 in the above-mentioned camera control means 2, It has the exposure start decision means 10 which judges the timing which is similarly connected to the above-mentioned Bure decision means 4, and starts the exposure operation as a camera, and the exposure operation directing means 11 which directs exposure operation to the exposure means 12 based on the decision result of this exposure start decision means 10.

[0013]On the other hand, out of the above-mentioned camera control means 2, the photography preparation directing means 6 (means containing 1RSW) and the photographing-start-instruction means 7 (means containing 2RSW) are formed instead of the photographing operation directing means 3 in drawing 1. Via the actuator control means 8 in the above-mentioned camera control means 2, it had the actuator 13 and it has connected with the vibration generating means 5 mentioned above. The exposure operation directing means 11 which is in the above-mentioned camera control means 2 similarly is connected to the exposure means 12. The Bure displaying means 9 is similarly connected via the Bure decision means 4. The focusing glass driving means 14 is connected to the above-mentioned camera control means 2.

[0014]The following are adopted as a concrete thing of the above-mentioned component. That is, a publicly known vibration gyroscope may be used for the Bure detection means 1, for example, and it is formed along with the X-axis in a camera, and a Y-axis corresponding to the vertical axis/lateral axis direction of a photography screen. The actuator 13 which drives the vibration generating means 5 for a vibration generation can consider the motor of the driving source already built, for example in the camera. What added the thing like the weight which carried out eccentricity of the vibration to the axis of the motor as the vibration generating means 5 for making it generate greatly may be used.

[0015]The photography preparation directing means 6 comprises the 1st release button for directing photography preparation of a camera, and the 1st release switch (1RSW) interlocked with this, and, on the other hand, the photographing-start-instruction means 7, It comprises a 2nd release button for directing photographing operation, and the 2nd release switch (2RSW) interlocked with this. The Bure displaying means 9 is controlled so that the number of LED which is performed by LED of about 3-5 points provided, for example in the finder, and is turned on with the number according to the size level of Bure who detected fluctuates.

[0016](Operation 1) The vibration generation by the vibration generating means 5 is generated on the torque of the actuator 13, and rotation of this actuator 13 is suitably determined by control of the vibration generating means 5 by the impressed voltage value and voltage applying time to this actuator 13 based on analysis of the Bure decision means 4. That is, the vibration generation power by the vibration generating means 5 is controlled based on the status value of blurring of the camera detected by the Bure detection means 1. When the blurring status value of the camera detected by the Bure detection means 1 is below a predetermined value, the vibration generation by the vibration generating means 5 is not performed.

[0017]The Bure decision means 4 which the above-mentioned camera control means 2 includes inputs the two-dimensional detection signal from this Bure detection means 1, and judges the grade and direction (dimension) of that Bure at each dimension. That is, the predetermined program (detailed after-mentioned) is working so that the direction of Bure and its size may be

judged based on each speed (angular velocity) of the circumference of the X-axis, and the circumference of a Y-axis.

[0018]It is directed that the photography preparation directing means 6 performs photography preparation directions operations (ranging, light measurement, etc. accompanying 1RSW) about the 1st release operation among photographing operation to the above-mentioned camera control means 2. It is directed that the photographing-start-instruction means 7 performs photographing operation (exposure accompanying 2RSW, etc.) about the 2nd release operation following the 1st release operation of the above. The vibration generating means 5 generates vibration of a direction and a size which negate the Bure concerned based on judgment of the Bure decision means 4 in the above-mentioned camera control means 2. That is, the ON operation of 1RSW and 2RSW is interlocked with, and if the actuator 13 is started so that jar RABURE generated in blurring may be negated, the vibration generating means 5 will rotate.

[0019]Similarly, if the exposure operation of a predetermined condition is directed to the exposure means 12 via the exposure operation directing means 11 which the exposure start decision means 10 judges the timing which may start exposure, and continues based on the above-mentioned Bure decision means 4, the exposure means 12 will expose a sensitization medium (film) on this condition. Although the vibration generation of the actuator 13 is separately carried out according to the actuator control means 8 about the X-axis or a Y-axis independently at least, As a result of compounding these vibration, it acts so that the Bure concerned may be negated, and it decreases to such an extent that Bure is lost substantially or photography is not influenced at least. With the control program of the camera control means 2, the focusing glass driving means 14 drives an optical system lens so that a photograph can be taken.

[0020]That is, in the camera by such composition, it analyzes according to the predetermined algorithm with which the Bure decision means 4 mentions this blurring later based on the information from the Bure detection means 1, and after judging whether an adverse effect is carried out to photography, that direction that negates that blurring vibration is decided. Since the blurring vibration will be negated and it will decrease if predetermined time generating of the vibration is carried out by the vibration generating means 5 during the period to which the photographing operation directing means 3 interlocked with depression operation of the shutter button pointed on the other hand, When the Bure detection means 1 monitors this attenuating state and that extent becomes within a predetermined level, a shutter mechanism will be ordered by this Bure decision means 4, and exposure directions will be photoed in the state where there is no photographic subject substantially [Bure].

[0021]In drawing 3, the relation of the Bure hand of cut the camera body provided with the Bure preventive mechanism concerning the example of a 1st embodiment and for detection is illustrated. The X-axis and a Y-axis are taken as the axis which intersected perpendicularly at the center of gravity O of the camera fundamentally, and has been prolonged in the horizontal direction and the perpendicular direction, respectively. The actuator 13 comprises 1 set of actuators 13 (5-X, 5-Y) independently formed in each which aligned the axis of rotation about these X-axis and a Y-axis, Those axes of rotation are equipped with the vibration generating means 5 which carries out eccentricity, for example, the disc-like member to which the eccentric weight was attached. On the other hand, alignment arrangement of the Bure detection means 1 (namely, vibration gyroscope 1-X, 1-Y) for detecting Bure about the X-axis and a Y-axis, respectively is carried out in each shaft orientations which respond Bure again.

[0022]In detail, the axis Y to illustrate, Y_S , Y_A and the axis X, X_S , and X_A are set up, respectively become almost parallel. The flat surface which especially the axis X and the axis Y make is set as a film plane and parallel. In this example of arrangement, vibration gyroscope 11-X of a lot, and 1-Y like a graphic display along with the X-axis and the Y-axis except the direction of an optic axis (Z-axis), respectively And axis Y_S , axis Y_A . And it turns out that it arranges so that axis X_S and axis X_A may be met, and it is constituted so that it can detect as Bure about each X-axis and a Y-axis.

[0023](Analytic algorithm) : in addition, the size of blurring and the size of image Bure resulting from this are in proportionality. The image movement speed on a film plane has a relation proportional to the product of the focal distance of an optical system and blurring speed which are used for photography. This shows that, as for Bure's degree, the direction at the time of looking-far photography becomes larger than the case of a standard or wide angle photographing. However, since a actual speed is divided into a rotation component and a parallel translation

ingredient and is considered, it asks for this parallel translation ingredient as a direction of Bure about a predetermined axis, and a rotation component is called for as angular velocity about that axis.

[0024]In this example, although the relation between the direction of Bure as Bure information and a rotation component is analyzed in two dimensions, The angular velocity about the X-axis and the Y-axis used as the basis of the analysis is detected like a graphic display by vibration gyroscope 1-X and 1-Y which are the Bure detection means 1, respectively as angular velocity ω_x of the circumference of the X-axis by Bure, and angular velocity ω_y of the circumference of a Y-axis. Therefore, since Bure can be offset by generating the opposite angular velocity of each angular velocity ω_x and ω_y based on this value, Therefore, a driving signal is sent to 1 set of actuator 5-X and 5-Y which were provided along with the X-axis and a Y-axis, respectively, and only predetermined time (however, instant) is made to rotate.

[0025]Usually, the idea of an "active system" is applied from the necessity of analyzing these information in this invention and offsetting this Bure by the most effective method although Bure's size, a direction, its generating time, etc. are included in the Bure information, It is considered as the timing of exposure operation directions with the time of performing a vibration generation positively and as a result the Bure's coming in a predetermined level range. Furthermore, by this invention, after this, the "passive system" of conventional technology thinks, and it applies, and it waits for exposure operation directions to some extent, and those directions are performed until it decreases to such an extent that Bure's level does not carry out an adverse effect to photography.

[0026](Modification 1) Further, by this invention, a "passive system" is applied and it is considered as the timing of a vibration generation with the time of Bure's level declining in a predetermined level range, and after the predetermined time just behind that, exposure operation directions may be performed and, thereby, the same effect is acquired by the minimum and shortest vibration generation.

[0027]hereafter, it is alike about the control for the Bure prevention concerning this invention, and explains along with a flow chart. The flow chart of drawing 4 shows the control procedure of the camera sequence including the Bure preventing function. In operation of the camera in the example of a 1st embodiment, it is considered as the control procedure on condition of composition with the actuator for vibration generations for a blurring denial, and the actuator for performing exposure operation.

[0028]At first, in Step S1, initial setting of the camera for using a photographing possible state is performed (S1). In Step S2, stand by (S2), if ON operation is carried out, AE (automatic light measurement) to a photographic subject will be performed until ON operation of the 1RSW is carried out, and (S3) AF (automatic ranging) is performed (S4). Then, LD (namely, lens drive) is performed (S5).

[0029]In Step S6, after calling "the Bure detection and judgment" mentioned later and detecting Bure, a judgment about a vibration generation is made based on this detection value (S6). And the "vibration generation" later mentioned based on the judgment is called, and Bure is attenuated by a predetermined (S7) vibration generation.

[0030]In Step S8, if it judges whether ON operation of the 1RSW is carried out again here (S8) and ON operation is not carried out, it returns to the above-mentioned step S2, and the same processing step is repeated. After calling the subroutine "the Bure detection and judgment" again here and detecting Bure, a judgment about a vibration generation is made based on this detection value (S9).

[0031]In Step S10, the Bure display for reporting that there is blurring is performed (S10). In the following step S11, if it judges whether ON operation of the 2RSW is carried out (S11) and ON operation is not carried out, it returns to the above-mentioned step S8, and the same processing step is repeated. In Step S12, the Bure display by which the display output is carried out is erased (S12). A mirror rise (MU) is carried out for the first time here (S13).

[0032]After calling the subroutine "the Bure detection and judgment" again here and detecting Bure, a judgment about a vibration generation is made based on this detection value (S14). And the below-mentioned subroutine "vibration generation" later mentioned based on that judgment is called, and Bure is fully attenuated by this (S15) vibration generation. And exposure directions are carried out, exposure is performed (S16), and winding up of a film is performed only one top.

[0033]In the processing step performed in such a procedure, the following matter is concretely taken into consideration. For example, - In the case of a lens shutter (LS), there may not be the

above-mentioned step S5, but the above-mentioned step S13 serves as a lens drive (LD).

– Carry out the lighted indication of the display by LED of about three points, for example into a finder visual field in the Bure display portion of the above-mentioned step S10. The lighting number of LED is decided according to the Bure's generating level. For example, it notifies of big Bure's generating by carrying out the all-points light of the LED in the "Bure size." The change period of this Bure display is made into the 100msec. grade.

[0034]– A vibration generation is interlocked with the ON operation of 1RSW, and it is interlocked with the ON operation of 2RSW, and perform it once (S15) (S7). Although it is possible during the ON operation of 1RSW to carry out by repeating the above-mentioned steps S6–S7 during the period turned on, since it becomes the situation which the camera body oscillated, this is limited only at once and performed.

[0035]– Perform the above-mentioned step S6, S9, and "Bure detection" of S14 by what the output of the Bure detection means 1 is incorporated for by the A/D converter in which it was provided by the camera control means 4, and which is not illustrated (namely, sampling).

– When two-piece installation (X, Y) of BURESENSA is carried out to a camera, the above-mentioned step S6, S7 and the above-mentioned step S14, and S15 are independently performed corresponding to two sensors, respectively.

[0036]After carrying out the vibration generation of this example at the above-mentioned step S15 corresponding to the ON operation of 2RSW, it is an example of judgment in the case of waiting for and carrying out the exposure start of Bure's being in a prescribed position, but. Although the timing of a vibration generation is possible only at two places, the above-mentioned step S7 in a flow chart (**), and the above-mentioned step S15 (**), which one place may be sufficient as it.

[0037]Drawing 5 shows the procedure of "the Bure detection and judgment" performed by the predetermined part in the flow chart of drawing 4. It continues from Step S8 or Step S13 in above-mentioned drawing 4, and carries out as follows. In Step S21, Bure is detected like the above-mentioned (S21). Then, it shifts to Step S11 which judged that there was no necessity for prevention, ended this routine, and was mentioned above at Step S22 since it compared whether this Bure would be larger than the 1st predetermined value A (S22), and this Bure did not influence photography at all when it was the 1st predetermined value $A > \text{Bure}$, and S16. On the other hand, when this Bure is beyond the 1st predetermined value A, In Step S23, it compares whether this Bure is still larger than the 2nd predetermined value B (S23), and when it is the 1st predetermined value $A < \text{Bure} < \text{2nd predetermined value B}$, this Bure judges that it is in a prescribed range, and it shifts to Step S29 mentioned later.

[0038]on the other hand — the [1st / predetermined value $A < \text{Bure}$] — since it is expected that predetermined value $B < \text{Bure}$ of two, i.e., this Bure, has an adverse effect on photography, it judges that there is the necessity for the Bure prevention, and analyzes about the direction of Bure generated next (S24). In detail, the circumference of the clock of a predetermined axis judges whether they are (CW) and the direction, and if it is CW, only the resistance welding time T2 will give rotation of the circumference (CCW) of an anti-clock with reverse it to an actuator (S25). Immediately after that, in order to give brakes, such as an inversion, only the resistance welding time T2 is given (S26), and it shifts to this revolving actuator Step S11 and S16 which ended and mentioned this routine above.

[0039]On the other hand, if the direction of Bure is a circumference of the anti-clock of a predetermined axis, only the resistance welding time T2 will give rotation of the circumference of a clock contrary to it to an actuator (S27), Immediately after that, in order to give a brake to this revolving actuator, only the resistance welding time T2 is given (S28), and it shifts to Step S11 in drawing 4 which ended and mentioned this routine above, and S16.

[0040]Also at Step S29, it analyzes about the direction of generated Bure, and is coped with as follows (S29). That is, it judges whether they are a circumference of the clock of a predetermined axis, and the direction, and if it is CW, only the resistance welding time T1 will give rotation of the circumference (CCW) of an anti-clock with reverse it to an actuator (S30). Immediately after that, in order to give brakes, such as an inversion, only the resistance welding time T1 is given (S31), and it shifts to this revolving actuator Step S11 in drawing 4 which ended and mentioned this routine above, and S16.

[0041]On the other hand, if the direction of Bure is a circumference of the anti-clock of a predetermined axis, in the circumference of a clock contrary to it, only the resistance welding time T1 will give rotation of (CW) to an actuator (S32), Immediately after that, in order to give a brake to this revolving actuator, only the resistance welding time T1 is given (S33), and it shifts

to Step S11 in drawing 4 which ended and mentioned this routine above, or S16.

[0042]Also in the processing step performed in such a procedure, the following matter is concretely taken into consideration. for example, – responding in the Bure status value and direction which were detected — the resistance welding time to the actuator 13, and a direction — determination. Although divided into the three-stage in the above figure, of course, a multi stage story is also more possible than this. When Bure is smaller than the predetermined value A, the vibration generation by rotation of the actuator 13 is not carried out.

[0043]– Possible [in an inversion brake] about a brake (the above-mentioned step S26, S28, S31, S33). The size relation of resistance welding time is $T2 > T1$ [sec].

– When two-piece installation (X, Y) of the sensor which detects Bure is carried out to a camera, the above figure is independently performed corresponding to two sensors, respectively.

[0044]The procedure of “the Bure detection and judgment” performed by the predetermined part in the flow chart in above-mentioned drawing 4 is shown in drawing 6 in detail. It continues from Step S15 in drawing 4, and in Step S41, it judges whether it is in the state where Bure detection is performed like the above-mentioned (S41), then a judgment about the Bure is made, and the present state is suitable for exposure, and a predetermined flag is set up (S42).

[0045]In Step S43, the contents of the flag with which it was specifically set up whether exposure should be started or not are judged (S43). If there is comparatively little Bure at this time, it will shift to Step S16 in above-mentioned drawing 4. On the other hand, after a mirror rise (MU) is completed, when judging whether predetermined time passed (S44) and not having passed yet, it returns to the above-mentioned step S41, and the same processing is repeated. When predetermined time already passes at this step S44, it continues to Step S16 in above-mentioned drawing 4.

[0046]Also in the processing step performed in a procedure which was illustrated to this drawing 6, the following matter is concretely taken into consideration. For example, about the – above-mentioned step S42, the concrete Bure judgment of S43, and the example of the exposure start judging method, there is a thing like the graph shown in drawing 8 and drawing 9. That is, as for a fundamental view here, Bure waits for and does the exposure start of having changed into the small state.

– A time judgment is made at the above-mentioned step S44 in order to prevent an exposure start being impossible even if it passes till when, for example, having an illusion “the camera broke down”, if Bure does not become small in the case of the above-mentioned method.

[0047]Here, the principle of the Bure detection concerning this invention and the judging standard which uses the Bure preventing function are described.

(Judging standard 1) Since the principle of two-dimensional Bure and the Bure detection of a camera is expressed first, to drawing 7 (a) and drawing 7 (b), the relation of the surrounding Bure hand of cut of the X-axis of a camera and a Y-axis is illustrated, respectively. As drawing 3 also explained the part, in order to explain simply, it illustrates about the two-dimensional detection and vibration generation which do not include an optic axis (Z-axis) here.

[0048]Although the direction of actual Bure is three-dimensional and it is still more complicated than a graphic display, the rotation about two axes of these X-axis and a Y-axis is considered as each Bure ingredient here. Specifically, Bure of a camera body can divide roughly into two, pitching and yawing, like a graphic display. Then, the Bure detection means 1 which comprises two detects these. In detail, due to the Bure hand of cut where this camera body was detected, when angular velocity ω_x and ω_y about the X-axis and each Y-axis are detected, it turns out that that angular velocity is changed in two dimensions like a graphic display with time progress.

[0049]Change of the angular velocity which expresses jar RABURE with the graph of drawing 8 is shown by the curve. Angular velocity [make a horizontal axis into the lapsed time t, and / vertical axis] ω_x on the basis of 0 and ω_y are expressed with + and -. In the graph shown in this drawing 8, after starting an exposure start judging, an exposure start is permitted by T the first time of both angular velocity ω_x and ω_y existing between $TH+$ – $TH-$ (namely, range between two dashed lines). That is, this T expresses the timing of the exposure start.

[0050]Therefore, it has a place where two-dimensional both fill with such a judging standard predetermined value $TH+$ shown with two dashed lines, and $TH-$, i.e., the range of the above-mentioned predetermined value, and it is judged that it is exposure-start-timing T.

(Judging standard 2) The graph curve shows change of the angular velocity of jar RABURE to

drawing 9 in a similar manner again. After starting an exposure start judging and one of angular velocity ω_x and the ω_y is set to **0 level in this graph (after crossing **0 level), An exposure start is permitted to the inside of predetermined time (deltat) when remaining another side is set to **0 level (timing: T) (**0 level was crossed). On the conditions fulfilled by such a judging standard, while does not have vibration among two dimensions (the X-axis, Y-axis), and it turns out that a time factor [say / that it must be less than predetermined time] is taken into consideration from the time reference point of a dimension.

[0051](Operation effect 1) According to the example of a 1st embodiment, the camera which can prevent blurring by generating vibration in the direction which is interlocked with photography preparation directions operation (1RSW) and photographing-start-instruction operation (2RSW), and negates blurring of a camera is realized. After generating vibration which negates blurring which was interlocked with photographing-start-instruction operation (2RSW), and has been generated, it is controlling to wait for a blurring state to turn into a prescribed position, and to start exposure. That is, in order to generate vibration in the direction which detects the blurring state in front of exposure, and negates blurring if needed, an actuator or a motor etc. which carried out eccentricity is formed in the prescribed position in a camera, vibration of an opposite phase is generated by making it race in an instant, and Bure is offset.

[0052]Although it is an instant, since the vibration generation is performed, since the user who established the camera can take in this vibration, he also becomes the secondary operation effect that this vibration becomes "a blurring notice." It is thought that the release time lag generated by using together above-mentioned "timing control" can be shortened, and it also becomes the effective Bure mitigation operation. And a photography person can be made to realize operating in order for the camera itself to make blurring vibration ease because generated vibration gets across to a photography person.

[0053]after generating the above-mentioned vibration, detection of a blurring state is performed and it becomes possible to also prevent generating of image Bure who poses a problem by blurring more effectively by starting exposure operation based on this blurring state. The blurring prevention camera which can take a photograph when it becomes to such an extent that Bure's condition declined by the predetermined state and an adverse effect did not arise in photography with a comparatively simple structure by the above is realizable.

[0054](The example of a 2nd embodiment) The block diagram shows the composition of the Bure preventive mechanism of the example of a 2nd embodiment concerning this invention to drawing 10. In the composition shown in this drawing 10, the actuator for vibration generations used in order to negate blurring vibration, and the actuator used in order to perform exposure operation (namely, a mirror rise / down, shutter charge, film winding) are shared. And according to the graphic display, it turns out that it has further the drive switchover control means 15 and the driving force switching means 16. And according to each operation timing, it is constituted so that the torque of the actuator 13 can be used, and the driving force switching means 15 may distribute the torque to two.

[0055](Operation 2) When the photography preparation indication signal (1R signal) as a camera is inputted into the photographing operation directing means 3, after prescribed operation for photography preparation is performed, the vibration generation by the vibration generating means 5 is performed. When the photographing-start-instruction signal (2R signal) of a camera is inputted, after prescribed operation for a photographing start is performed, the vibration generation by the vibration generating means 5 is carried out to the photographing operation directing means 3. Or after prescribed operation for a photographing start was performed, and before exposure operation is started, the vibration generation by the vibration generating means 5 may be performed.

[0056]Based on the directions from the exposure start decision means 10, the exposure operation of a camera is started after the vibration generation according the directions **** exposure start decision means 10 of an exposure start to the vibration generating means 5 further in preparation for the case where the output of the Bure detection means 1 fulfills a predetermined condition. The Bure detection means 1 permits an exposure start by the exposure start decision means 10, when more than one have been arranged at the camera body and the output of two or more above-mentioned Bure detection means 1 is in a prescribed position.

[0057]The vibration generation by the vibration generating means 5 is generated by rotation of the actuator 13, and rotation of the actuator 13 is determined by the impressed voltage value and voltage applying time to this actuator 13. The vibration generation power by the vibration

generating means 5 is controlled based on the blurring status value of the camera detected by the Bure detection means 1.

[0058]When the blurring status value of the camera detected by the Bure detection means 1 is below a predetermined value, the vibration generation by the vibration generating means 5 is not performed. The vibration source for generating vibration in this vibration generating means 5 is shared with the driving force source of release used for the photographing operation of a camera.

[0059]In drawing 11, the procedure of "the Bure detection and judgment" performed by the predetermined part in the flow chart of drawing 4 mentioned above as the example of a 2nd embodiment is illustrated. This example is a control procedure on condition of the composition which shared the actuator for vibration generations for a blurring ingredient denial, and one actuator for performing exposure operation.

[0060]According to the control procedure corresponding to the composition of the illustration to drawing 10, the following procedure is performed from Yes in the judgment of Step S11 in drawing 4 mentioned above. That is, in Step S51, in order to perform exposure operation first, a mirror rise is driven with the actuator 13 (S51). Then, the actuator 13 is suspended here (S52), then the driving force of the actuator 13 is changed (S53). This is a processing step which is needed from the easy constitutional feature rather than serving as the actuator for the actuator for vibration generations to perform exposure operation.

[0061]And in Step S54, the above-mentioned subroutine "the Bure detection and judgment" is called, Bure is analyzed (S54), and calling a "vibration generation" at Step S55 performs vibration which offsets this Bure (S55). Since the state where Bure declines and photography is not influenced improves immediately after this, at Step S56, an object image is photoed by exposing only predetermined second time (S56).

[0062]Again, the driving force of the actuator 13 is changed (S57), at Step S58, the drive for a mirror down (MD) is performed, and winding up of shutter charge and a film is performed here (S58). And the driving force of the actuator 13 is changed in Step 59S (S59). After that, it continues to Step S2 in drawing 4.

[0063]In the processing step performed in such a procedure, the following matter is concretely taken into consideration. For example, - Two or more distribution destinations are suitably changed for this actuator drive power so that it can be used, in order that the driving force generated with the one actuator 13 may fill a desired function with the above-mentioned step S53, S57, and S59. - In the above-mentioned step S58, the one actuator 13 is performing mirror rise / down, shutter charge, film feeding, etc. - In the procedure illustrated to drawing 11, accept the vibration generation for a blurring denial by one axis, and it corresponds.

[0064](Operation effect 2) According to the example of a 2nd embodiment, the driving source in which the vibration source for blurring vibration isolation is already provided with regards to the photographing operation of a camera is used. Thus, the actuator for generating vibration, in order to negate blurring, the number of an actuator should also become fewer by sharing the actuator used with regards to the operating sequence of a camera, become a still simpler structure, Bure's condition should decline to a prescribed position, and an adverse effect should arise — **** — the blurring prevention camera with which the enlargement which can take a photograph was controlled further is realizable.

[0065](Modification) although two-dimensional detection and vibration generation were illustrated in addition in the example of a 1st and 2nd embodiment, after taking the accuracy obtained and structural complexity into consideration, an optic axis (Z-axis) is included — it may enable it to analyze in three dimensions The Bure detection means may use a vibration sensor which is detected by a principle different from this besides the illustrated vibration gyroscope.

[0066](Other modifications) If it is a range which does not deviate from the gist of this invention in addition to this, various modification implementation is possible.

[0067]As mentioned above, although this invention has been explained based on the example of two or more embodiments, the next invention is included in this specification. (1) - (4) corresponds to claim 1 - claim 4.

(5) When the photographing-start-instruction signal (2R signal) of a camera is inputted into the above-mentioned photographing operation directing means, After prescribed operation for a photographing start was performed, and before exposure operation is started, (2), wherein the vibration generation by the above-mentioned vibration generating means is performed can be provided with the blurring prevention camera of a statement.

[0068](6) (3), wherein the photographing instruction operation by the above-mentioned

photographing operation directing means is interlocked with and vibration generated in the above-mentioned vibration generating means is performed once, or (4) can be provided with the blurring prevention camera of a statement.

(7) Two or more above-mentioned blurring detection means are formed in order to detect blurring vibration of the direction of plurality generated in a camera body, and the above-mentioned vibration generating means can provide (2) generating vibration of the direction of plurality corresponding to the formed above-mentioned Bure detection means with the blurring prevention camera of a statement.

(8) When the output of the above-mentioned Bure detection means fulfills a predetermined condition, the directions **** exposure start decision means of an exposure start is provided further, (2) starting the exposure operation of a camera based on the directions from the above-mentioned exposure start decision means can be provided with the blurring prevention camera of a statement after the vibration generation by the above-mentioned vibration generating means.

(9) The above-mentioned Bure detection means can provide with the blurring prevention camera of a statement (8) permitting an exposure start by the above-mentioned exposure start decision means, when more than one have been arranged at the camera body and the output from two or more above-mentioned Bure detection means is in a prescribed position.

[0069](10) The vibration generation by the above-mentioned vibration generating means is generated by rotation of an actuator, and (2), wherein it opts for rotation of the above-mentioned actuator by the impressed voltage value and voltage applying time to this actuator, or (8) can be provided with the blurring prevention camera of a statement.

(11) (2), wherein the vibration generation power by the above-mentioned vibration generating means is controlled based on the blurring status value of the camera detected by the above-mentioned Bure detection means, or (8) can be provided with the blurring prevention camera of a statement.

(12) When the blurring status value of the camera detected by the above-mentioned Bure detection means is below a predetermined value, (2) not performing the vibration generation by the above-mentioned vibration generating means or (8) can be provided with the blurring prevention camera of a statement.

(13) (2), wherein the vibration source for generating vibration in the above-mentioned vibration generating means is shared with the driving force source of release used for the photographing operation of a camera, or (8) can be provided with the blurring prevention camera of a statement.

[0070]

[Effect of the Invention] Thus, according to this invention, it becomes possible to realize the blurring prevention camera which can ease the blurring vibration at the time of photography according to the control system of a comparatively simple structure.

[Translation done.]

*** NOTICES ***

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- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] Drawing 1 is a block diagram showing the basic constitution of the Bure preventive mechanism in the camera common to the example of an embodiment concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] Drawing 2 is a block diagram showing the composition of the Bure preventive mechanism of the example of a 1st embodiment concerning this invention.

[Drawing 3] Drawing 3 is an explanatory view showing the arrangement in the camera body provided with the Bure preventive mechanism concerning the example of a 1st embodiment, and the relation of the Bure hand of cut for detection.

[Drawing 4] The flow chart which shows the control procedure of a camera sequence with which drawing 4 includes the Bure preventing function.

[Drawing 5] The flow chart which shows the procedure of "the Bure detection and judgment" with which drawing 5 is performed by the predetermined part in the flow chart of drawing 4.

[Drawing 6] The flow chart which shows the procedure of easy "Bure detection and judgment" rather than drawing 6 is performed by the predetermined part in the flow chart of drawing 4.

[Drawing 7] Drawing 7 (a) - (b) is an explanatory view in which the explanatory view in which (a) expresses the relation of the surrounding Bure hand of cut of the X-axis of a camera, and (b) express the relation of the surrounding Bure hand of cut of the Y-axis of a camera by expressing the principle of two-dimensional Bure and the Bure detection of a camera.

[Drawing 8] The graph with which drawing 8 shows change of the angular velocity of jar RABURE.

[Drawing 9] Another graph with which drawing 9 shows change of the angular velocity of jar RABURE.

[Drawing 10] the block diagram which drawing 10 comes out of the composition of the Bure preventive mechanism of the example of a 2nd embodiment concerning this invention, and is shown.

[Drawing 11] The flow chart which shows the procedure of "the Bure detection and judgment" with which drawing 11 is performed by the predetermined part in the flow chart of drawing 4 as the example of a 2nd embodiment.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 — The Bure detection means,
- 2 — Camera control means
- 3 — Photographing operation directing means,
- 4 — Bure decision means,
- 5 — Vibration generating means,
- 5-X — Actuator (for the circumferences of the X-axis),
- 5-Y — Actuator (for the circumferences of a Y-axis),
- 6 — Photography preparation directing means (1R: first release),
- 7 — Photographing-start-instruction means (2R: second release),
- 8 — Actuator control means,
- 9 — Bure displaying means,
- 10 — Exposure start decision means,
- 11 — Exposure operation directing means,
- 12 — Exposure means,
- 13 — Actuator,
- 14 — Focusing glass driving means,
- 15 — Drive switchover control means,

16 -- Driving force switching means,

21 -- Camera body,

22 -- Taking lens.

[Translation done.]

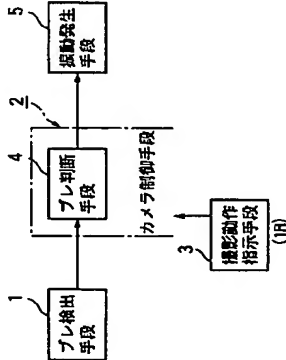
(19) 日本国特許庁 (J P)		(12) 公開特許公報 (A)	
(11) 特許出願公開番号		(11) 特許出願公開番号	
特開2000-162659		特開2000-162659	
(P2000-162659A)		(P2000-162659A)	
(43) 公開日 平成12年6月16日(2000.6.16)		(43) 公開日 平成12年6月16日(2000.6.16)	

(5) IntCl ¹	G 0 3 B	5 / 0 0	識別記号	P I	特 許 出 願 人
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審査請求 未請求		審査請求 未請求		請求項の数 4 OL (全 11 頁)	

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(54) 【発明の名称】 手ブレ防止カメラ

(57) 【要約】
【課題】 比較的簡単な構造の新原理によって写真撮影時の手ブレ振動を緩和できる手ブレ防止カメラを実現すること。
【解決手段】 カメラに発生した手ブレ振動を検出する手ブレ検出手段1と、このカメラの撮影動作を指示する撮影動作指示手段3と、この手ブレ検出手段1の検出結果に基づき、この手ブレを相殺させる必要があるか否かの判断を行う手ブレ判断手段4と、この手ブレ判断手段4の判断に基づき、このカメラに発生した手ブレ振動を相殺する方向に所定の振動を発生する振動発生手段5とを備えた手ブレ防止カメラであり、振動発生手段5は、撮影動作指示手段3からの指示された所定期間中に所定の振動発生を行うように制御される。



傾けたり動かしたり) することで、実質的にブレの無い状態にする方式がある。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 しかしながら、上記第1の方式では、手ブレの小さいタイミングを持って賞光を照射するので、手ブレがあまり小さくならない状態ではいわゆる「レリーズタイムラグ」が大きくなり、撮影タイミングを逃してしまうというこの第1の方式自体の原理的な問題を有している。上記第2の方式では、手ブレ状態をブレンシングで検出し、このセンサ出力に基づき一部光学系の駆動を続けるが、いわゆる「ブレ補正」の機能を確保するために例えば高速度かつリアルタイムでの追従制御を行える高性能な中央処理装置や、アクチュエータ及びフィードバック系が必要となり、カメラ本体が複雑で大型化する原因となる。

【0004】 そこで本発明の目的は、「パッシブ方式」と「アクティブ方式」との両者の利点を活用すべく、比較的に簡単な構造の新原理によって、写真撮影時の手ブレ振動を緩和できる手ブレ防止カメラを実現することにある。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】 本発明は上記の課題に鑑み、上記課題を解決し目的を達成するために次のような手段を講じている。例えば、第1の発明によれば、カメラに発生した手ブレ振動を検出手段と、カメラの撮影動作を指示する撮影動作指示手段と、手ブレ検出手段の検出結果に基づき、この手ブレを相殺させる必要があるか否かの判断を行う手ブレ判断手段と、この手ブレ判断手段の判断に基づきこのカメラに発生した手ブレ振動を相殺する方向に所定の振動を発生する振動発生手段とを備え、上記振動発生手段は、上記撮影動作指示手段からの指示された所定期間中に、所定の振動発生を行うような手ブレ防止カメラを提案する。

【0006】 第2の発明によれば、カメラに発生した手ブレ振動を検出手段と、カメラに発生した手ブレ振動を打ち消す方向に振動を発生する振動発生手段と、カメラの撮影動作を指示する撮影動作指示手段と、撮影動作を指示する撮影動作指示手段とを備え、上記振動発生手段は、上記手ブレ検出手段の出力に基づき振動発生を行うような手ブレ防止カメラを提案する。また第3の発明によれば、上記撮影動作指示手段にはカメラの撮影動作指示信号(1R信号)が入力され、上記振動発生手段は、上記撮影動作指示信号に基づき所定の振動を発生する。さらに第4の発明によれば、上記撮影動作指示信号が入力された場合には撮影動作のみの所定動作が行われた後、上記振動発生手段による振動発生が行われるような、第2の発明に記載の手ブレ防止カメラを提案する。さらに第4の発明によれば、上記撮影動作指示信号にはカメラの撮影動作指示信号(2R信号)が入力された場合には、撮影動作のみの所定動作が行われた後、上記振動発生手段による振動発生が行われるような、第2の発明に記載の手ブレ防止カメラを提案する。

(3)

[0007]

【説明の表紙の形】まず本説明のカマラの基本的な構成要素に依拠する。図1には、本説明に係わる基礎構成要素として共通して使用する、このカマラにおけるブレ防止機構のカマラをブロック図示する。すなわち、このカマラのブレ防止機構は、カマラに発生した平圧を検知するブレ防止機構1、このブレ防止機構1からの検知信号を入力する出力手段1から、制御部およびこのカマラ制御部2、当該カマラの構造や動作に基づき種々の動作および動作表示を行うように動作制御できる撮影動作指示手段3、カマラ制御部2のブレ抑制手段4の初期に基づき、そのブレを打ち消すような方向と大きさの動作を発生する駆動部を基座5とを基本的な構成要素として構成される。

[illegible][illegible]

【0010】撮影動作用手段3は例えばシャッター部と、状態シフト検出機構であり、撮影に至る一連の動作を伴った撮写を行う。そして撮写後の動作指示を受け取ることにより、所定の撮影動作（１ＲＳＷに相当する処理、一方、取）を行うようにカメラ制御回路２に指示する。一方、カメラがカラー映像装置５内のプレイ専用手段４からは、後述する所定のカラースタイル情報に基づいて、プレイ演出モードから出力されるプレイスタイル情報を基にしてプレイを分析し、このプレイを視座する。また、そのときの運動量などのように（即ち、大きさ又は速さ、方向など）発生させるかを運動発生手段５に対して指令を出す。そしてその運動発生手段５からは、その指令に基づいて所定の運動発生頭（例えばアクチュエータ、モーター等）を駆動する。

【0011】またこのブレンド手段1は、カメラ本体に

[illegible]

【0012】以下、複数の実施形態を指示して説明する。図面を参照しながら本発明の例について詳しく説明する。(第1実施形態) 本発明は、図1に示すように、この例では、ブレーキ防止機構は、二次元的にブレーキ後知し、このブレーキ防止機構は、ブレーキ防止機構を有するものである。図2には、本発明に係わる第1実施形態部品のブロック図で明示している。基本的な構成として、この例のカメラのブレック図では、上述した図1の表示に加えて、この例のカメラのブレック図では、ブレーキ防止機構4を含むカメラ制御手段2と、振動発生手段5とのほかにも、このような制動要求を生成し得る、すなわち、上記カメラ制御手段2中には、ブレーキ判断手段4に接続したアークチーフユニット3を備えたカメラ制御手段8と、同じく上記カメラ制御手段4に接続されたカメラとしての露光動作を開閉するタイミングを決定する露光開始時間遅延手段10と、この露光開始時間遅延手段10の処理結果に基づき露光手段12に対して露光動作を指示する露光動作指示手段11とを備えている。

【0013】一方、上記カード新幹線手段2外には、図1中の騒音低減指示手段3に代わって、揺動低減指示手段6（1 RSWを含む手段）および揺動抑制指示手段7（2 RSWを含む手段）が設けられている。また、上記カード新幹線手段4内にあるグリュウエータ新幹線手段8を介してアクチュエータ13が連動し、前述した騒動低減手段5に接続している。同様に上記カード新幹線手段2内にある騒音低減指示手段11は、騒音手段12に騒動低減手段5に接続されている。更に上記カード新幹線手段2に設けられている、また騒動にプレイアクト手段4を介してプレイアクト手段が接続されている。更に上記カード新幹線手段1が接続されている。フォーカシンググレンズ騒動手段4が接続されている。

【0104】上記した構造物の具体的なものは、次のものが採用される。すなわち、プレ射出管1は、例えば公知の運動ジャイロを使用してよく、揺動面内（図1参照）の揺動方向に対してカメラ内のX軸、Y軸に沿って取付けられる。揺動発生のために揺動発生手段6を駆動するアクチュエータ13は、例えばカメラ1内に搭載された駆動機構によって駆けられる。また、揺動を大きくするために揺動発生手段6としては、そのモーメントを増大させるための揺動発生手段6としては、そのモー

タの軸に偏心したおもりの如きものを付加したものを
用いてもよい。

【0015】撮影制御指示信号6は、カメラの撮影制御部10を制御するための第1リーズスイッチ2（1R1SW）とこれに連動する第1リーズ保持部7（1RH）から成り、一方、撮影制御部10を制御するための第2リーズスイッチ3（2R1SW）とこれに連動する第2リーズ保持部8（2RH）から構成されている。プレイ指示信号9は、例えば、タイミング単位に設けられた3～5点程度のLEDで作り出したアレに設けられたさまざまなレベルに対応して点灯するLEDの点灯の増減するように構成されている。

[0016]（動作1）環境発生手段5による環境発生は、例えばはアクチチュエータ13の回転力により発生され、このアクチチュエータ13の回転は、パイロ断手ユニット4の分岐点に基き運動発生手段5の制御でこのアクチチュエータ13の一の印加増進と延滞時間同時に適宜決定される。つまり、環境発生手段5による環境発生力は、ピレノ抽出手段1で抽出されたカメラの手の状態値に基づつて、環境発生手段5が所定範囲以下の場合には、環境発生手段5による環境発生を行ない、

【0017】また、上記カラー制御手段2が含むブレンド判断手段4は、このブレンド手段1からの二次元的な検知信号を入力してそのブレンドの程度および方向（水元）をそれぞれ、X軸方向とY軸方向（つまり、X軸向きとY軸向き）のそれぞれの次元で判断する。つまり、X軸向きとY軸向きのそれぞれの次元で、検知信号の強度（強度）を基にしてブレンド方向とその大きさを判断するように前述のプログラム（詳細後述）が稼働されている。

[illegible]

【0019】同様に上述の「制御手段4」に基づき発光制御手段10は、発光制御手段11もしくはタイミングジェネレーティング手段12の発光動作を指示すると、この条件で発光制御手段11に所定の発光動作を指示する。この条件で発光制御手段11は2つの発光媒体（フィルム）を有する、7インチ光半導体ユーニーク13は、少なくとも2枚または5枚に亘って制御手段12に独立して発光制御手段12に従って発光動作を有するが、これらの運動が合致する結果、当該フィルムを、打ち出すように作用して、実質的にフィルムが無くなる、なら、少なくとも撮影・記録しない温度に加熱される。なお、

フォーカシングレンズ駆動手段14は、カメラ制御手段2の制御プログラムによって、撮影できるように光学系を駆動する。

[0020]つまり、このような構成にしてリアルタイムでは、プル後出力を発生させるの基にリアルタイムによって、4番の手入れを促進する所定のプログラムに基づいて分析し、撮影に影響する所定の判断を行った上で、その手元プル運動を打ち消すその方向が決められる。一

3番指示した期間において、運動発生手段5によって手段6が指示された順序下操作と連動して動作作指手段7で手段8が指示した順序で所定時間発生させると、その手元プル運動がプル後出力手段9が示されることで検知するので、この状態をプル後出力手段9がモニタしてその位置が所定レベル以内になったとき、こ

命令されて被写体をカメラの真横的に無い状態で撮影されることになる。

[illegible]

【0022】詳しくは、図示する軸Y、V₁、V₂、および軸X₁、X₂、X₃はそれぞれ軸平行な方向に設定されている。また軸に垂直な軸Yが作れる平面は、ワイヤとアルミ管と平行に設定されている。そしてこの配列方式では、光軸（Z軸）方向を除くX軸およびY軸に沿って一連の超微動鏡ジャイロ111〜10X、1-Yをそれぞれ図示の状況の如く配置し、軸X₁、軸X₂、軸X₃、軸Y、および軸V₁、V₂、Y軸に動かすブレとして検出器として、それぞれX軸、Y軸に動かすこととができる。配列するように調整されていることがわかる。

【023】(分析アルゴリズム)：なぜ、手本の大きさから、手本の大きさに起因する像のブレの大きさは、比例に用いられる、また、フィルム面上の移動成分は、撮影に用いられる、これらの大きさの値に比例する程度を算出する。

【0024】この例においては、ブレ情報としてのブレ方向と回転成分との関係は二次元的に分析されるが、そ

の分析の高とあるX軸およびY軸に関する角速度は、図示の如く、ブレによるX軸周りの角速度 ω_{x1} と、Y軸周りの角速度 ω_{y1} としてそれぞれブレ検出手段1である振動シミュレータX、1-Yで検出される。よって、この値に基づきそれぞれ角速度 ω_{x1} 、 ω_{y1} とは正反対の角速度を発生させることでブレを相殺するので、そのためにX軸およびY軸に沿って設けられた2組のアクチュエータ5-X、5-Yに対してそれぞれ駆動電流を送り、所定時間(但し一瞬)だけ回転駆動させる。

[0026]通常、ブレ情報には、ブレの大きさ、方向およびその発生時間などを含むが、本発明ではこれらの情報を分析して最も効果的な方法でこのブレを相殺する必要がある。「アクティブ方式」の考えと適用して、積極的に振動発生を行い、その結果、そのブレが所定のレベル範囲内にきた時をもって震光動作指図のタイミミングとされている。さらに本発明ではこの後、従来の技術の「パッシブ方式」の考え応用し、ブレのレベルが揺影に感応しない程度に減衰するまで震光動作指図をある程度待つてその指示を行う。

[0026] (変形例1) さらに本発明では、「パッシブ方式」を応用して、ブレのレベルが所定のレベル範囲内に減衰した時をもって振動発生をタイミミングとし、その直後の所定時間後に、震光動作指示を行ってもよく、これにより最小かつ最大の振動発生で同様な効果が得られる。

[0027]以下、本発明に係るブレ防止のための制御についてフロートチャートに於て説明する。図2のフロートチャートでは、ブレ防止機能を各カメラシェンスの制御手順を示している。なお、本第1実施形態例におけるカメラの動作においては、まず1画素形制御の振動発生用アクチュエータと、震光動作を行うためのアクチュエータとを有した構成を前段とした制御手順とする。

[0028]最初、ステップS1において、撮影可能状態にするためのカメラの初期設定を行う(S1)。ステップS2では、1RSWがON操作されるまで待機し(S2)、ON操作されると、撮写体に対するAE(自動露光)を行うと共に(S3)、AF(自動聚焦)を行う(S4)。続いて、LD(即ちレンズ駆動)を行う(S5)。

[0029]ステップS6では、後述する「ブレ検出・抑制」をコールドしてブレを検出した後、この検出値を基に振動発生に関する制御を行う(S6)。そして、その判断に基づいて後述する「振動発生」をコールドして(S7)所定の振動発生でブレを減衰させる。

[0030]ステップS8では、ここで再び1RSWがON操作されているかを判定し(S8)、もしON操作されているければ前述のステップS2に戻って同様な処理ステップを繰り返す。ここで再びサブルーチン「ブレ検出・抑制」をコールドしてブレを検出した後、この検出

値を基に振動発生に関する制御を行う(S9)。

[0031]ステップS10では、手ががある事を通知するためのブレ表示を行う(S10)。次のステップS11では、2RSWがON操作されているかを判定し(S11)、もしON操作されていないければ前述のステップS8に戻って同様な処理ステップを繰り返す。ステップS12では、表示出力されているブレ表示を消す(S12)。ここで初めてミラーアップ(MU)する(S13)。

[0032]また、再度ここサブルーチン「ブレ検出・抑制」をコールドしてブレを検出した後、この検出値を基に振動発生に関する制御を行う(S14)。そして、その判断に基づいて後述する後述のサブルーチン「振動発生」をコールドして(S16)この振動発生によりブレを充分に減衰させる。そして、震光指示により震光が行われ(S16)、1コマだけフィルムの巻き上げが行われる。

[0033]この様な手順で行われる処理ステップにおいては、具体的に下記の事項が構成されている。例えば、

・ レンズジャッタ(LS)の場合、上記ステップS6は無くてもよいが、上記ステップS13がレンズ駆動(LD)となる。
・ 上記ステップS10のブレ表示部分で、表示は、例えばファインダ視野内に3点程度のLEDによって点灯表示する、そのブレの発生レベルに応じてLEDの点灯数が決まる。例えば「ブレ1」でLEDを5点灯とし、とで大きなブレの発生を告知する。なお、このブレ表示の変更周期は、100msec程度としている。

[0034]・ 振動発生は、1RSWのON操作に連動して1回(S7)、2RSWのON操作に連動して1回(S16)のみ行う。これは、1RSWのON操作中は、そのONされている期間中、上記ステップS6～S7を繰り返すことが可能であるが、カメラボディが暴走したような状況になるため、1回のみに限定して実行する。

[0035]・ 上記ステップS6、S9、S14の「ブレ検出」は、ブレ検出手段1の出力をカメラ制御手段4に設けられた指示しないAD変換器で取り込む(即ちサンプリング)ことで行う。

・ ブレセンサをカメラに2個設置(X、Y)した際に、上記ステップS6、S7、および上記ステップS14、S16はそれぞれ2個のセンサに対応して別々にわれる。

[0036]なお、本例は、2RSWのON操作に対応して、上記ステップS16で振動発生させた後、ブレが所定状態になるのを待って震光開始する場合作の判断例であるが、振動発生時のタイミミングは、フロートチャート中の上記ステップS7(①)および上記ステップS16

(②)の二箇所だけで可能であるが、何れかの一箇所

もよい。
[0037]図5では、図4のフロートチャート中の所定部分で実行される「ブレ検出・抑制」の処理手順を示している。なお、前述の図4中のステップS8またはステップS13から継続して次のように行う。ステップS21では、前述同様にブレの検出を行う(S21)。続いて、ステップS22で、このブレが第1の所定値Aよりも大きい否かを比較し(S22)、第1の所定値A>ブレである場合は、このブレが揺影に何ら影響しないので、防止の必要がないと判断してこのルーチンを終了し、前述したステップS11、S16に移行する。一方、このブレが第1の所定値A以上の場合は、ステップS23において、更にこのブレが第2の所定値Bよりも大きい

か否かを比較し(S23)、第1の所定値A<ブレ<第2の所定値Bである場合は、このブレが所定範囲内にありと判断して、後述するステップS29に移行する。
[0038]一方、第1の所定値A<第2の所定値B<ブレ、つまりこのブレが揺影に感応を有すると予想されるので、ブレ防止の必要があると判断して、次に発生したブレの方向について分析する(S24)。詳しくは、所定軸の時計回り(CW)と同方向か否かを判定し、CWであれば、それは逆の反時計回り(CCW)の回転をアクチュエータに通電時間T2だけ与える(S25)。その後、この回転は逆転のブレキを与えるための通電時間T2だけ与え(S26)、このルーチンを終了して、前述したステップS11、S16に移行する。

[0039]一方、ブレの方向が所定軸の反時計回りであれば、それは逆の時計回りの回転をアクチュエータに通電時間T2だけ与え(S27)。その後、この回転しているアクチュエータにブレキを与えるため通電時間T2だけ与え(S28)、このルーチンを終了して、前述した図4中のステップS11、S16に移行する。

[0040]ステップS29でも、発生したブレの方向について分析し次のように対処する(S29)。すなわち、所定軸の時計回りと同方向か否かを判定し、CWであれば、それは逆の反時計回り(CCW)の回転をアクチュエータに通電時間T1だけ与える(S30)。その後、この回転しているアクチュエータに例えば逆転等のブレキを与えるための通電時間T1だけ与え(S31)。このルーチンを終了して、前述した図4中のステップS11、S16に移行する。

[0041]一方、ブレの方向が所定軸の反時計回りであれば、それは逆の時計回り(CW)の回転をアクチュエータに通電時間T1だけ与え(S32)。その後、この回転しているアクチュエータにブレキを与えるための通電時間T1だけ与え(S33)。このルーチンを終了して、前述した図4中のステップS11又はS16に移行する。

[0042]この様な手順で行われる処理ステップにおいても、具体的に下記の事項が考慮されている。例えば、・ 検出したブレ状態値、方向に応じてアクチュエータ13への通電時間、方向を多段階、上図では3段階に分かれているが、これよりも多段階でも勿論可能である。ブレが所定値Aよりも小さい場合は、アクチュエータ13の回転による振動発生はしない。

[0043]・ ブレーキ(上記ステップS26、S28、S31、S33)については、逆転ブレーキでも可。尚、通電時間の大小関係はT2>T1[sec]である。

・ ブレを検出するセンサをカメラに2個設置(X、Y)した際には、上図は、それぞれ2個のセンサに対応して独立して行われる。

[0044]図5には、前述の図4中のフロートチャート内の所定部分で実行される「ブレ検出・抑制」の処理手順を詳しく示している。図4中のステップS15から続き、ステップS41では、前述同様にブレ検出を行い(S41)、次にそのブレに関する判断を行って現在の状態が震光に適する状態であるかを判断して、所定のフラグの設定を行う(S42)。

[0045]ステップS43では、震光を開始すべきか否か、具体的に設定されたフラグの内容を判定する(S43)。このとき比較のブレが少なければ、前述の図4中のステップS16へ移行する。一方、ミラーアップ(MU)が完了してから所定時間が経過したか否かを判定し(S44)、もしまだ経過していない場合は上記ステップS41に戻って同様な処理を繰り返す。また、このステップS44で既に所定時間が経過した場合は、前述の図4中のステップS16へ続く。

[0046]なおこの図5に例示した様な手順で行われる処理ステップにおいても、具体的に下記の事項が考慮されている。例えば、

・ 上記ステップS42、S43の具体的なブレ判断、震光開始判定方法の例については、図8及び図9に示すグラフのようなものがある。すなわち、ここで基本的な考え方は、ブレが小さい状態になったのを待って震光開始するというものである。

・ 上記ステップS44で時間判断を行っているのは、上記した方式の場合、ブレが小さくならないといままで経過しても震光開始が出来ず、例えば「カメラが故障し」と錯覚されるのを防ぐためである。

[0047]ここで、本発明に係るブレ検出の原理と、ブレ防止機能を働かせる判定基準について述べる。(判定基準1)まず、カメラの二次元的なブレとそのブレ検出の原理を表わすため、図7(a)と図7(b)にはそれぞれ、カメラのX軸およびY軸の通りのブレ回転方向の振れを指示している。なお、図3でも一併説明したように、説明を簡単にするためここで光軸(Z軸)を含まない二次元的な検出と振動発生について例示す

る。
【0048】なお、実際のブレの方向は三次元的図示よりも更に複雑であるが、ここではこれらX軸及びY軸という二軸に際する回転をそれぞれのブレ成分として考えている。具体的には、カメラボディのブレは図示の如くピッチングとローリングの2つに大別できる。そこで詳しくは、このカメラボディの検出されたブレ回転方向の領域では、X軸及びY軸それぞれに際する角速度 ω_x と ω_y を検出すると、その角速度は時間経過と共に図示の如く二次元的に変動することがわかる。

【0049】図8のグラフでは、カメラブレを表す角速度の変化が曲線で示されている。尚、後軸は経過時間 t 、傾斜は0を基準とする角速度 ω_x と ω_y は+、-で表わしている。この図に示すグラフにおいて、露光開始判定をスタートしてから、角速度 ω_x 、 ω_y が共にTH+〜TH-間（即ち2本の基準の間の範囲）に収束するはじめての時点Tで、露光開始を許可する。つまり、このTは露光開始のタイミングを表わしている。

【0050】よって、このような判定基準では、2本の基準を示した所定値TH+、TH-、即ち、前述の所定値の範囲を2次元の両方が満たす必要がある。露光開始タイミングTであると判断するものでもある。

（判定基準2）また同時に図9には、カメラブレの角速度の変化をグラフ曲線で示している。このグラフにおいては、露光開始判定をスタートしてから、角速度 ω_x と ω_y のどちらかが±0レベルになったから（±0レベルをクロスしてから）、所定時間（Δt）のうちに残りもう一方が、±0レベルになった（±0レベルをクロスした）時点（タイミング：T）で、露光開始を許可する。このような判定基準では、満たす条件において、二次元（X軸、Y軸）のうちの運動の無い一方の次元の時間的基準点から所定時間以内でなければならないという、時間的要素を考慮したものであることがわかる。

【0051】（作用効果1）本第1実施形態例によれば、撮影制御指示動作（1RSW）、撮影開始指示動作（2RSW）に連動してカメラの手ブレを打ち消す方向に運動を発生させることで手ブレを防止できるカメラを実現している。また、撮影開始指示動作（2RSW）に連動して発生している手ブレを打ち消す運動を発生させた後、手ブレ状態が所定状態になるのを待って露光を開始するように制御している。つまり、露光直前の手ブレ状態を検出する必要に応じて手ブレを打ち消す方向に運動を発生させるためには、カメラ内の所定位置に偏心したアクチュエータまたはモータ等を設け、同時に駆動させることで所定位の運動を発生させブレを相殺する。

【0052】また、一様ではあるが運動を感知しているため、カメラを構えたユーザはこの運動を感じ取ることができるので、この運動が「手ブレ感知」になるという二次的な作用効果ともなる。更に、上述の「タイム

る運動発生を行わない。またこの運動発生手段5で運動を発生するための運動発生源は、カメラの撮影動作のために使用される駆動力発生源と共用されている。

【0059】図11には、本第2実施形態例として前述した図4のアプローチ中の所定部分で実行されるこの例は、手ブレ成分打消しのための運動発生用アクチュエータと、露光動作を行うための1つのアクチュエータを共用した構成を前記とした制御手順である。

【0060】図11に図示の構成に対応する制御手順によれば、前述した図4中のステップS11の判定におけるY ω_y から、次の露光処理手順を行う。すなわち、ステップS17では、まず露光動作を行うために、アクチュエータ13でミラーアップの駆動を行う（S51）。その後、ここでアクチュエータ13を停止し（S52）、続いて、アクチュエータ13の駆動力の切り替えを行う（S53）。なおこれは、運動発生用アクチュエータが露光動作を行うためのアクチュエータを兼ねているより簡単な構成上の特長から必要となる処理ステップである。

【0061】そして、ステップS54では、前述のサブルーチン「ブレ検出・制御」をコールしてブレを分析し（S54）、このブレを相殺するような運動をステップS55にて（運動発生）をコールすることで行う（S55）。この直後はブレが検算され、撮影に影響しない状態に改善されるので、被写体像を撮影する（S56）。ただ露光することで、被写体像を撮影する（S56）。【0062】ここで再び、アクチュエータ13の駆動力の切り替えを行い（S57）、ステップS58ではミラーダウン（MD）のための運動を行うと共に、シャッターゲージおよびフィルム巻上げを行う（S58）。そしてステップS59では、アクチュエータ13の駆動力を切り替える（S59）。その後は、図4中のステップS2へ続く。

【0063】この様な手順で行われる処理ステップにおいては、具体的に下記の事項が考慮されている。例えば、・ 上記ステップS53、S57、S59で1つのアクチュエータ13で発生する駆動力が所望の駆動力に達するために使用できる様に、このアクチュエータ駆動力を複数の分配を適宜に切り替える。・ 上記ステップS58では、1箇のアクチュエータ13で、ミラーアップ/ダウン、シャッターゲージおよびフィルム給送等を行っている。・ 図11に示す手順では、手ブレ打ち消しのための運動発生は、一部分のみ対応する。

【0064】（作用効果2）本第2実施形態例によれば、手ブレ運動防止のための運動発生源を、カメラの撮影動作に関係して既に設けられている駆動源を利用して行う。このように、手ブレを打ち消すために運動を発生させるためのアクチュエータと、カメラの動作シークンスに関係して使用されるアクチュエータとを共用することで

アクチュエータの回転も減って更に容易な構造となり、ブレの状態が所定状態まで減衰し悪影響が生じなときに撮影を行える状態化が更に抑間された手ブレ防止カメラが実現できる。

【0065】（変形例）なお、第1及び第2実施形態例では二次元的検出と運動発生を例示したが、得られる精度と構造的な複雑性を考慮した上で、光軸（Z軸）を含む三次元的に分析できるようにしてもよい。また、ブレ検出手段は例示した運動センサを用いなくても、これと別な原理で検知するような運動センサを用いてもよい。

【0066】（その他の変形例）その他にも、本発明の要旨を逸脱しない範囲であれば種々の変形実施が可能である。

【0067】以上、複数実施形態例に基づいて本発明を説明してきたが、本明細書中には次の発明が含まれる。

尚、（1）〜（4）は請求項1〜請求項4に対応し、（6） 上記撮影動作指示手段に、カメラの撮影開始指示番号（2R番号）が入力された場合には、撮影開始の為の所定動作が行われた後で、かつ露光動作が開始される前に、上記運動発生手段による運動発生が行われることを特徴とする（2）に記載の手ブレ防止カメラを提供できる。

【0068】（6） 上記運動発生手段で発生する運動は、上記撮影動作指示手段による撮影指示動作に連動して1回のみ行われることを特徴とする（3）又は（4）に記載の手ブレ防止カメラを提供できる。

（7） 上記手ブレ検出手段は、カメラ本体に発生する複数方向の手ブレ運動を検出するために複数個置かれた、上記運動発生手段は、複数個置かれた上記ブレ検出手段に対応して複数方向の運動を発生することを特徴とする（2）に記載の手ブレ防止カメラを提供できる。

（8） 上記ブレ検出手段の出力が所定条件を満たした場合に露光開始の指示を行う露光開始判定手段を更に具備し、上記運動発生手段による運動発生後、上記露光開始判定手段からの指示に基づいてカメラの露光動作を開始することを特徴とする（2）に記載の手ブレ防止カメラを提供できる。

（9） 上記ブレ検出手段は、カメラ本体に複数個配置され、複数個の上記ブレ検出手段からの出力が所定状態になった際に、上記露光開始判定手段で露光開始を許可することを特徴とする（8）に記載の手ブレ防止カメラを提供できる。

【0069】（10） 上記運動発生手段による運動発生は、アクチュエータの回転により発生され、上記アクチュエータの回転は、このアクチュエータへの印加電圧値と電圧印加時間とにより決定されることを特徴とする（2）又は（8）に記載の手ブレ防止カメラを提供できる。

（11） 上記運動発生手段による運動発生力は、上記ブレ検出手段で検出されたカメラの手ブレ状態面に基

